

Studies in Racial Growth and Immigration: Early Ideas of Deity

Studies in the Culture Of the Human Family

Influences of Heredity for Good and for Evil—The Birth Rate and Birth Control—Americanizing Immigrants

By Willis Fletcher Johnson

THE TREND OF THE RACE. By Samuel J. Holmes, Professor of Zoology, University of California. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.50.
NEW HOMES FOR OLD. By S. P. Brockbridge, Professor of Social Economy, University of Chicago. Published by Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

AFTER more than twenty-three centuries the world is only beginning to seek a practical solution of the vast problem suggested by Socrates in his famous conversation with the son of Hippocrates. "Callias," he said, "if your sons were colts or calves we should be able to find some master, probably some horse trainer or farmer, whom we could hire to bring out and improve the good qualities of their nature. But now, seeing that they are human beings, what master have you in view for them? Who understands those good qualities which belong to the man and the citizen?" More than two thousand years later Pope in his most hackneyed line reminded us that "the proper study of mankind is man." But down to our own day there was no adequate attempt to make that study more than superficial and theoretical; no serious and general attempt to pay to the cultivation of the human race the attention that was paid to the breeding of horses and cattle and dogs and poultry, and the improvement of varieties of fruits and vegetables.

The extent to which we are at last waking up to this sorely neglected duty—one of the very highest and greatest of all duties—is suggested by Professor Holmes's masterly work and the voluminous bibliography which it contains, nearly every item in the latter being dated within the present generation. The author, a zoologist, is naturally inclined toward the theory of hereditary bias, though not to a slavish degree, and he discusses at great length the indubitable traces of heredity in imbecility, vice and crime. This relationship is unmistakable in such cases as that of the notorious family or tribe of Jukes, of 709 members, of which 180 were paupers, 60 were habitual thieves, 50 prostitutes and 709 murderers, the total cost of the 709 to the state being estimated at \$1,800,000, or about \$1,845 each. There are many other such families on record, while in some parts of this country there are extensive communities similarly blighted—such as the "Pisneys" of central New Jersey, with their record of "breeding in and in" for generations. On the other hand, there are many fine examples of hereditary intellectual ability, as in the families of Darwin, Herschel, Arnold, Balfour, Adams and Lowell.

The declining birth rate, now prevalent in practically all civilized countries, and its presumptive causes and obvious results, are considered at great length, and in connection with them the question of birth control, which has been so much discussed in recent years. Entirely apart from the practices of birth control, which may be regarded as not only legitimate but desirable, the appalling estimate is cited of from one to three million abortions performed yearly in the United States. The decline of the birth rate is, moreover, chiefly among those elements of the population which it would be most profitable to have increased. The result is that we are losing native American stock and also the stock that has accomplished great things in business, science, literature and art and are suffering an increase of the sub-normal, vicious and criminal elements.

The influences exerted upon the physical, mental and moral character of the race by consanguineous marriages, by the use of alcoholic drinks, narcotic drugs and the like and by the development of industrial systems and even the selective influences of religion, are all discussed at length in a scholarly but sympathetic and entirely human manner, with the serious and

benevolent purpose of contributing to the solution of ethnological and sociological problems, the elimination of evils and the promotion of race culture in its truest and most comprehensive sense. The book is not far from encyclopedic in scope, and it is exceptionally thorough in treatment and rational in tone. While of almost indispensable value to the professional or official student of social conditions and tendencies, it is of no less interest to every layman who is benevolently concerned with the welfare of his fellows.

From such study of the race universal in civilized lands and its biological tendencies and the forces which affect its progress, it is logical and profitable to proceed to a more specific study of the "strangers within our gates" and to observe to what extent immigrants are subjects of physical, intellectual or spiritual cultivation. That they require such a cultivation goes without saying. That is partly because they chiefly come from the lower social strata, corresponding with those elements in our own land which are most in need of culture; and it is, of course, partly because they are aliens and should, for the good of all concerned, be Americanized as promptly and as thoroughly as possible.

In nine out of ten cases the immigrant who comes hither finds himself in a new and strange environment. Houses, food, clothes, family life and relationships, recreation, social activities, all present here a striking contrast to those which he knew in the old country. It is imperative that there shall be some readjustments of such matters in his life, and it is desirable that these shall be just as extensive and as comprehensive as possible. Many immigrants seek them, promptly and earnestly, with some degree of success. Others, through carelessness or ineptitude, fail to do so, and continue to remain as largely as possible alien to the civilization and the life which they have entered.

That the immigrant should be left in such matters to his own inclinations and devices is a blunder of criminal magnitude. It will not do to say that we did not fetch him hither, that he came of his own volition, and that therefore it is for him to work out his own salvation. Entirely apart from humanitarian considerations, it must be remembered that we at least permitted him to come, even if we did not actively encourage him, and that we owe it to our own welfare to see to it that he is made as welcome and as valuable a new resident as possible.

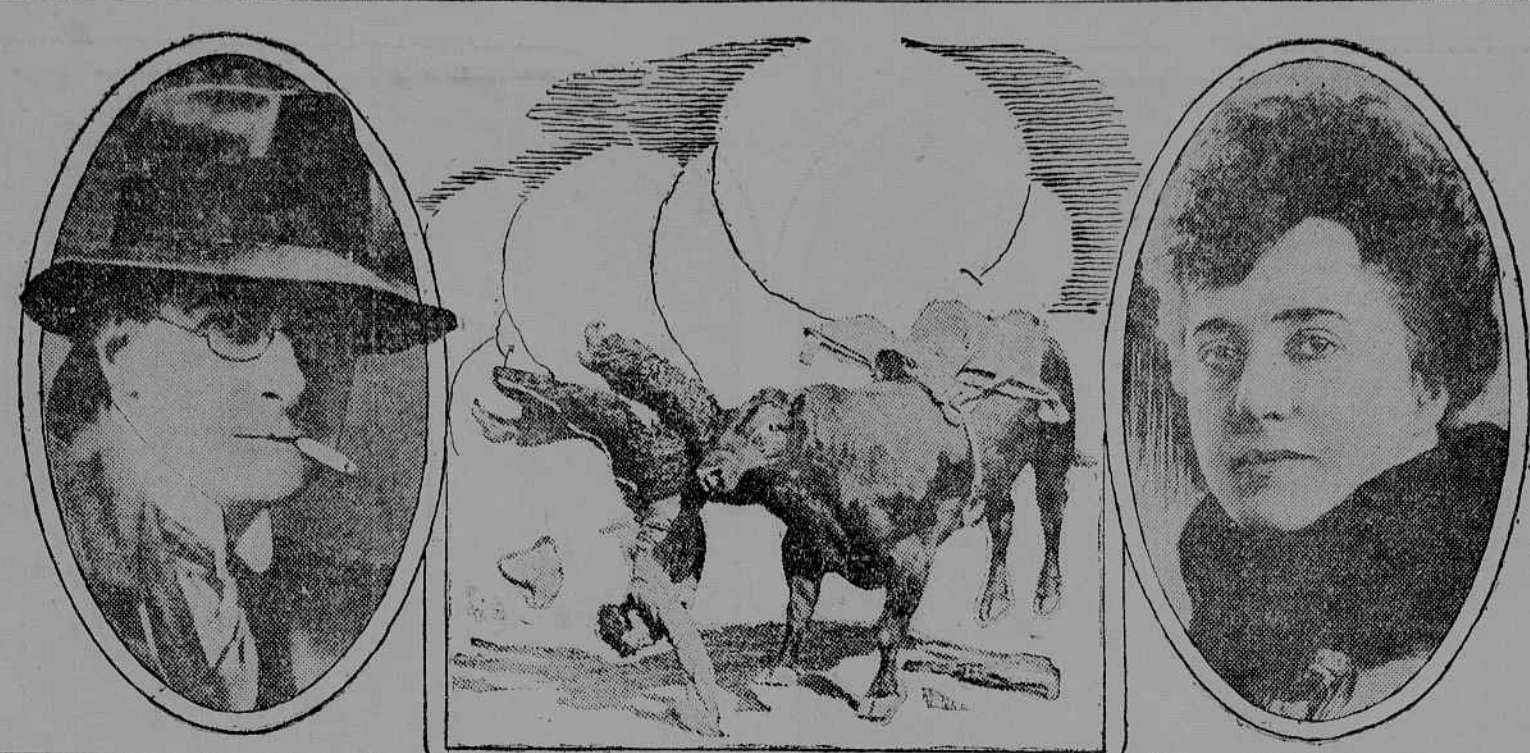
Professor Brockbridge therefore describes and discusses the topics of family life among immigrants, their care of children, their habits of saving and the need that they shall be taught the supreme economic lesson of how to spend as well as how to save. Much attention is also given to the multitudinous mutual benefit and other social organizations, to some of which so large a proportion of immigrants belong, or which they speedily join after their arrival here. And all this is done in a manner of sane scientific and simple, and always sympathetic, as if written with broad mind and clear vision and sane judgment, with the benevolent purpose of making on the one hand his new home more agreeable to the immigrant and on the other the immigrant himself and his children more agreeable and valuable members of the commonwealth which they have entered. A classified catalogue of the official and unofficial "agencies of adjustment" is remarkably complete and will be of immense practical value for reference, especially since it is accompanied with much descriptive and critical material concerning them. It is on the whole a singularly instructive and also suggestive book, making straight for constructive work and telling what has been done and what must be done to make our much vaunted "melting pot" something more than a witches' cauldron.

Federal Farm Loans
THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM IN OPERATION. By R. C. Mifflin. Published by Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

THE LIFE OF ARTEMAS WARD
The first Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution
By CHARLES MARTYN

A NEW BIOGRAPHY which clearly presents one of the most important of the early leaders of the American Revolution—a man whose attainments have been variously and contradictorily estimated. Its carefully authenticated material includes contemporary documents, here published for the first time, which throw new light on the first stages of the war of the American Revolution. No incident or phase of the life of Artemas Ward is left unexplained. The book is a scholarly but sympathetic and entirely human manner, with the serious and

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THOMAS BURKE, whose collection of stories, *More Limehouse Nights* (Doran), contains new silhouettes of London's East End

Books in Brief

A new conception of man's place in nature is presented in Alfred Korzybski's new book, *The Manhood of Humanity*, explained by its sub-title as being concerned with The Science and Art of Human Engineering, which E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published. The author diverges sharply from the time-honored classification of man as belonging to "the animal kingdom." He sets forth, very clearly and readably, the scientific evidence for his contention, that man should have a separate classification as "human" and that the accepted philosophy of ethics, of economics, of life generally, should be revised and set up on a new basis in accordance with this new classification, for all these have heretofore been based on the conception of man as an animal.

Korzybski puts all life into three classes, with this explanation: First, the class of plants, living in one spot, which receive solar energy and transmute it into organic chemical energy and therefore can be defined as the chemistry-binding class of life; second, the animals, which use the dynamic products of the chemistry-binding class and have the faculty to move about freely in space and can, therefore, be defined as the space-binding class of life; third, human beings, who, in addition to being space-binding, have also the capacity of utilizing the labors and experiences of all past time and are, therefore, in a class by themselves, the time-binding class of life.

This conception of man as being in a class of life by himself, the author believes, must be made the starting point for investigating and disclosing the natural laws of human nature, as distinct from animal nature. He contends that the difficulties of humanity have come mainly from the confusion of these two classes of life and the consequent attempt of mankind to guide itself in part by laws applicable only to animal nature.

A very complete book on the subject, covering every phase and every form of direct advertising, appears in *Effective Direct Advertising*, by Robert E. Ramsey (Appleton).

This book is practical, reliable and inclusive as was the same author's *Effective House Organs*. Similarly it will be among the foremost business books of recent years. Its usefulness extends to all who employ direct advertising, wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, mail order houses, advertising men.

Very timely and very stimulating is Professor J. Shield Nicholson's *The Revival of Marxism*, published last week by the Duttons, a searching study of the theories of Karl Marx made with thorough economic knowledge. The author is professor of political economy in the University of Edinburgh.

In the brief preface he shows how unprejudiced and judicial has been his study of Marx, for he says, that the Marxian critique of capitalism offers "some ideas that might be of service under present conditions," and that "other socialists, from Robert Owen downward, have done good service in spite of their utopianism by stimulating thought and suggesting practical reforms." But the Marxian scheme as a whole, he finds, to be "hopeless and depressing" and he calls Marx "the Mad Mullah of Socialists," and adds as his final conclusion that "Marxism on a national scale becomes Leninism."

Electro-Physiology
GERMINATION IN ITS ELECTRICAL ASPECT. By A. E. Baines. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

The Gold Rush
A TRIP IN A PRAIRIE SCHOONER. By Gilbert Guest. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

THIS illustration is from *Let 'Er Buck*, by Charles Wellington Furlong (Putnam), a dramatic story of the passing of the Old West and its picturesque scenes

A Survey of British Industrial Problems for Last Generation

Lord Askwith's Philosophical History of British Labor Troubles an Encyclopedic Work

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS AND DISPUTES. By Lord Askwith. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$5.

LORD ASKWITH, whom we used to know as Mr. and then Sir George Ranken Askwith, has for many years been recognized as one of Great Britain's very foremost authorities on industrial problems, on disputes between labor and capital and on arbitration and other methods of avoiding costly and distressing strikes, lock-outs and boycotts. For many years he had been chief industrial commissioner and chairman of the fair wages advisory committee as well as an important official of the board of trade, and as a personal arbitrator and conciliator in trade disputes he has probably done as much to promote the mutual interests of employers and employees as any other Briton of his generation.

In the present encyclopedic work he presents a detailed and highly interesting history of British industrial problems and disputes during the last thirty years or more, written from his personal observation and knowledge of proceedings and events in a large proportion of which he personally participated, often in a decisive manner. But it is much more than a mere narrative, valuable as that would be. It is a philosophical explication and discussion of the acts which it records, telling how each dispute arose, what were the contentions on each side and by what means and to what effect it was finally settled.

Lord Askwith goes back as far as the great dockers' strike of 1889 and tells its story. Other notable landmarks in the narrative are the conciliation act of 1896; the Taff Vale case of 1906, which at that time was considered to be the most important in the whole annals of British industrialism; and James Larkin's sensational and tragic attempt in 1913 to establish the Transport Workers' Union as the "one big union" in Ireland. These were all before the World War. During the war other problems arose, treatment of

which was, of course, determined chiefly by the belligerent circumstances and by the military necessities of the nation. Since the war and the armistice some of the greatest industrial conflicts ever known have occurred, in which Lord Askwith was again most intimately and influentially concerned. In fact, there has been nothing of controversial interest in the history of British industry during the last generation which is not set forth in these pages with the highest possible official authority and with an impartiality, a benevolence of vision and an enlightened reasonableness above all praise.

It is exclusively a British work. Yet so close is in many respects the analogy between British and American industrialism that the philosophical conclusions of the writer are about as pertinent to the United States as to the United Kingdom. Indeed, the book is of simply inestimable interest to every one who believes, with its distinguished author, that "if the orderly advance of peaceful development is to be obtained, in place of the surging storms of hatred and strife, there must be more knowledge, so that men should not blindly follow guides who may be blind. There must be simple and plain modes of bringing forward grievances and avoiding disputes by all honorable means, and of composing difficulties when they arise, justly and equitably. . . . There must be desire of common interest, and if possible of unifying common interest, partly by the touch of human and personal sympathy, partly by the joint interest of material gain, with the ideal of joint service. It is the spirit, not paper systems, which alone can prevent war and reduce the reasons for industrial strife."

It is in that spirit that Lord Askwith has for many years been laboring for the settlement of disputes by understanding, and it is in that spirit that he has written this remarkable volume, one of the most valuable treatises on present-day industrialism of which we have knowledge.

Song in Mare Nostrum
Whatever the subject happens to be that comes up and attracts public attention for a moment or a month, that energetic and many-sided Spanish author, V. Blasco Ibanez, has usually written something about it somewhere, or touched upon it in some one of those many novels of his which his American publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., are making familiar in this country. Some one has discovered now that he has in "Mare Nostrum" a paragraph about Toselli's Serenade, which is getting to be as much the rage in this country as it has been for two or more years in Europe, where it has sold over a million copies. Blasco Ibanez shows his Greece-like character, Freya, moved and influenced by the music in a critical emotional situation in this wise: "A light, gentle music, like the vibration of fragile and delicate crystal, spread itself over the terrace. Freya followed its rhythm with a faint motion of the head. She was accustomed to this sweet music, this Serenade of Toselli—a passionate lament that always touches the soul of the tourist in the halls of the grand hotels. She, who at other times had ridiculed this artful and refined little melody, now felt tears welling up in her eyes."

Marketing Milk
THE MARKETING OF WHOLE MILK. By H. E. Erdman. Published by The Macmillan Company. \$4.

How to Skate
SKATING AND RANDY. By C. G. Tebbutt. A. Read and A. Tebbutt. Rewritten by Claude E. Benson. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, whose new psychic stories, *Sight Unseen* and *The Confession*, are published by George H. Doran & Co.

Chautauqua

The Story of a Great American Institution

THE STORY OF CHAUTAUQUA. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D. With fifty illustrations. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

There are few educational-religious-sociological topics of wider interest to the commonalty of America than Chautauqua, and since the passing away of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent there is nobody better qualified to tell its story than Dr. Hurlbut. There is, we know, in some quarters an affectedly supercilious attitude toward Chautauqua, as an institution perhaps to be tolerated for the sake of the unfortunate who know or can afford nothing better, but as in no wise to command the serious attention of the elect; an attitude which we must regard as altogether unjust, mistaken and discreditable to those who so topologically assume it.

It is true that Chautauqua was established on a religious foundation. So were most of our greatest universities and colleges. It is true that it attempts to teach a bewildering variety of things. The ideal of the university is to teach all things. It is true that sometimes some foolish things gain entrance to its programs. If we were to essay a compendium of the foolish things that have got into the colleges and universities, we should need a volume ten times as big as this of Dr. Hurlbut's.

Without in the least making his delightfully written book an apology or any such thing, Dr. Hurlbut in a simple, straightforward narrative of things done most convincingly sets forth the real worth of the great institution which humbly began nearly half a century ago as a "Sunday School Teachers' Assembly," developed into the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," with its "Home Reading Circles" and polychrome "seals," and has now become known the world around simply as "Chautauqua." There is no use in trying to sneer or to sniff at an institution which has commanded the services on its speaking staffs, of half a dozen Presidents of the United States, of Senators, Representatives and Governors innumerable, of the presidents of the foremost universities, of leading editors and authors, and of some of the greatest scientists, as well as of America.

Theodore Roosevelt once said that "Chautauqua is the most American thing in America," and it would be perilous to challenge his dictum. There was probably never another comparably great and successful institution in the world for stimulating popular intellectual activity, for inspiring people to read, to study and to discuss, and for giving to the nation in general a social, mental and moral "uplift"—if we may be pardoned for using that wickedly overworked word. This conviction must grow upon the reader, as page by page he peruses Dr. Hurlbut's simple but luminous and sympathetic story of the growth and achievements, year by year, of that famous institution. Very different though it is from the Midland Institute, Chautauqua most strikingly makes in precisely the direction that John Morley indicated to that great organization at its inception—at almost the very time that Chautauqua, too, was founded—toward "a society where the average interest, curiosity, capacity, are all highest." The record is one of which America may well be proud.

Hunting Stories
JUST HUNTING. By Ozark Ripley. Published by Stewart, Kidd & Co., Cincinnati, \$2.

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New Galsworthy Book
To Let, John Galsworthy's new novel which Scribner will publish in September, is the story of a romance and a feud.

Pythagoras Revealed Through Medium of a French Disciple

New Light Cast on Theories of Greek Sage Who Believed in Supreme Deity 500 Years Before Christ

By Grace Phelps

THE GOLDEN VERSES OF PYTHAGORAS. By Pierre D'Olivet. Done into English by Nayana Louise Redfield. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.
HERMENEUTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SOCIAL STATE OF MAN. By Pierre D'Olivet. Done into English by Nayana Louise Redfield. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"WHAT'S the World Coming To?" is a question that the moderns are not alone in asking. The ancients discussed the subject rather fully, and when one of their wise men thought he had the answer he formed a cult and instructed his followers in a philosophy that enabled them to bear up under the social inequalities and various forms of injustice of the day. To-day we translate the ancients.

Pythagoras was one such sage and D'Olivet, his French translator, did not endeavor to the people of their time. Pythagoras escaped persecution in 510 B. C., though his followers were not so fortunate. D'Olivet incurred the enmity of Napoleon Bonaparte and was slated for deportation to Africa. Deportation still being in vogue, Miss Redfield may suffer a like fate, especially if the United States Senate ever delves into the Hermeneutic Interpretation of the Origin of the Social State of Man, wherein D'Olivet declared that this government is not merely indifferent to religion, but actually atheistic. No Senator who has stood up for two, four or six years under the invocations of the chaplain and his guests of all religious faiths will tolerate that accusation.

D'Olivet is not amiably inclined toward republics. Although the United States at the time of his writings was barely in existence, he prophesied that liberty—which he considers a vital force in spiritual and political evolution—would not long endure here. He warns Europeans, inspired to hopes of a republic by America's example, that "such a republic cannot belong to Europe unless Europe consents to become the conquest of America and to be one of its dependencies." And if America becomes strong enough to attempt such conquests he prophesies its overthrow.

The reason for D'Olivet's gloomy outlook on republicanism lies in his examination of the history of the Borean, or white, race for 12,000 years. His conclusions he was forced to draw from that monumental study agree with his interpretation of the Pythagorean cult, of which he was an initiate.

In brief, he perceived that there was a metaphysical correlation of Providence, Destiny and the Will of Man, which is working toward the complete evolution of man until, "ascending into radiant ether, amidst the Immortals, thou shalt be thyself a God." Destiny, according to D'Olivet, reigns over the past, the Will of Man over the future and Providence over the present.

If, he reasons, man belongs to Destiny, "he would be what short-sighted philosophers have attributed him to be, without progression in his course and consequently without future." But, as the work of Providence always mitigates destiny, man advances freely in the route which is traced for him, perfecting himself in proportion as he advances and tending thus to immortality. Providence he conceives as the expression of the Divine Will, and Destiny the domain of the individual, in which domain, however, man has the power to dominate and regulate conditions according to the efficiency of his will.

In tracing the history of mankind D'Olivet follows the course of the ancient religions and philosophies which, to him, are the mainstays of progress toward the ultimate state of man as a god. Without consideration of the sacred books of the nation, he declares that history is meaningless.

However one may question his conclusions, the study of history in the light of the three principles which govern his philosophy is intensely interesting. Even fine print, which is the curse of the reviewer and sudden death to the casual searchings of the layman into philosophy, could not hide the fascination of these two books. But the fact that they are beautifully bound and printed in type that can be read as easily as the best printed novel is cause not merely for honorable mention.

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